



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

10. *VITIS RUPESTRIS* Scheele, the *Bush-grape* or (in Missouri) *Sand-grape*, which extends from Missouri to Texas.

It is worth noting that all those of the forms enumerated above, which I had an opportunity of raising from seed, exhibit marked differences already in the seedling plant a few months old. During my absence in Europe for the next twelve months, Professor A. Gray, of Cambridge, has kindly offered his assistance in communicating with those who wish to assist me, and letters directed to me, at St. Louis, Missouri, will be forwarded to me. — I. G. E.

THE CORALS AND STARFISHES OF BRAZIL.* — But little is known of the shores of Brazil, and until their discovery by Professor Hartt, so graphically related by him in the *NATURALIST*, was it ever known that there were reefs of coral on that coast. Professor Verrill here gives us in a connected form a view of the radiate animals of Brazil, with notes on those of Lower California. He remarks that

"It appears somewhat remarkable that while the Echinoderms, with few exceptions, are common West Indian or Florida species, the corals are nearly all, so far as known, peculiar to the coast of Brazil. This is, however, in accordance with similar facts observed in the Pacific and Indian Ocean, where the greater part of the tropical Echinoderms have a vast range, in some cases even from the Hawaiian Islands to the coast of Africa, while the corals are much more local, all the principal groups of islands having many peculiar forms. This is, perhaps, due to the much longer time during which the young of most Echinoderms remain in the free, swimming condition, liable to be carried great distances by currents."

THE BOOK OF EVERGREENS. By *Josiah Hoopes*. — The author has furnished, under the above modest title, a book than which none could be more needed. Good books are always in demand, and therefore the first paragraph of the preface might have been omitted, or at least so modified, as to be a statement of the author's *claims* to teach concerning the Coniferae, rather than an *excuse* for "intruding his views and experiences upon the public."

Mr. Hoopes has long been favorably known as a successful arboriculturist, and as especially successful in growing the Coniferae. He has, moreover, been a pupil of the late, lamented Dr. Darlington, to whose memory the volume is dedicated. With these guarantees as to his competency, and with the superadded one of enthusiasm in his "specialité" we might reasonably expect something good. The reading proved our expectations to be well founded.

Up to this time no popular work on the subject, and suited to our climate, has been accessible to the American public. We should be unjust to the author, as he is to himself, if we limited its merit to merely supplying a popular want. It is more; for on its pages we find much that is valuable to the man of science, along with some smaller matters, which are open to his criticism. The views of classification expressed may or may not accord with those of Parlatore and Engelmann. Yet all the con-

*Notice of the Corals and Echinoderms collected by Professor C. F. Hartt, at the Abrolhos Reefs, Province of Bahia, Brazil, 1867. 8vo, pp. 20. Notice of a Collection of Echinoderms, from La Paz, Lower California, with Descriptions of a New Genus. By A. E. Verrill. 8vo, pp. 6. April, 1868. With a plate. (From the Transactions of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences.)

clusions seem to be based on careful study. In these days of specific doubts and difficulties, it is all important, we think, that the broader views of species be taken. We would have even gone farther than Mr. Hoopes in our reduction of some hitherto accredited species, and we fancy we could, in a few cases, arrange them better under the genera. The goodly number of varieties enumerated shows he has not fallen into the bad habit of giving a new specific name to every sport produced under cultivation. The advice concerning the growth and propagation of Conifers may be considered as authoritative for the Middle United States.

We could wish that more space had been given to the "Insects injurious to Coniferæ." The analytical key is clear, and really smoothes the road to the determination of any given species described in the work.

Truth is truth, Mr. Hoopes thinks; and does not need any compromise to make it truer. Such is the spirit in which he claims the acceptance of *Sequoia gigantea* as the proper name for our California giant. The taste which would fill our grounds with imported trees, to the utter exclusion of our native beauties, is, we think, justly censured.

Judd & Co., of New York, have published the book in their best style. It should be in the library of every arboriculturist (whether amateur or professional) in the land.—J. T. R.

THE BUTTERFLIES OF NORTH AMERICA.*—Such a beautifully printed and finely illustrated work on our Butterflies, as this promises to be, will be opportune to all butterfly hunters as well as entomologists generally. Mr. Edwards brings to this work a thorough knowledge of our Butterflies, and the reader will find much that is new regarding their haunts and habits. In the early numbers the species figured will be mostly new, or if old, those that have been incorrectly described or figured. With Part III. will be commenced a synopsis of North American species, to be completed within the volume. The lithographic plates are beautifully drawn, and the letter-press is all that can be desired. When completed the work will make a most attractive volume. A number, containing at least five plates, will be issued every three months. Figures of both surfaces of the insect are given, and of both sexes wherever possible.

NATURAL HISTORY MISCELLANY.

BOTANY.

CHOICE NEW VARIETY OF *KALMIA LATIFOLIA*.—Flowers have just been brought to us by Mr. Charles J. Power, florist, South Framingham, Mass.,

*The Butterflies of North America; with colored Drawings and Descriptions. By Wm. H. Edwards, Philadelphia. Published by the American Entomological Society. Part I, 4to. April, 1868. Price of each part, \$2.00. Subscribers may address E. T. Cresson, 518 South 13th street, Philadelphia, Pa.